



Support for Biodiversity Conservation in the Heart of Borneo

Why Support Biodiversity Conservation in the Heart of Borneo Area?

Biodiversity is extremely important for human life, being a direct or indirect source of our food, drugs, energy and amenities. A change in the composition or even the extinction of certain species of flora and fauna may lead to an imbalance in ecosystems that may eventually threaten human life. Biodiversity conservation was acknowledged as a global concern with the adoption of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (see box).

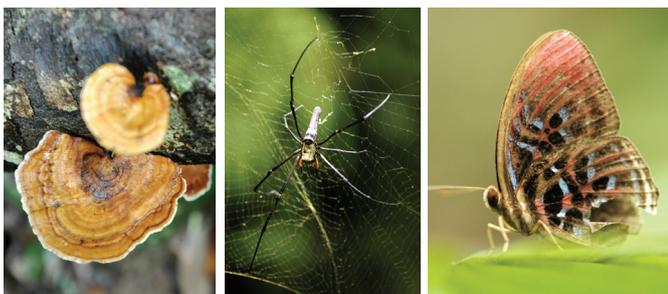
The **Heart of Borneo (HoB)** region straddles three countries – Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia – and covers an area of roughly 22 million hectares, of which 57 percent lies within Indonesia. HoB consists mostly of contiguous natural forest and is considered one of the most biologically diverse ecosystems on earth, harbouring up to six percent of the world's total biodiversity. The region also provides vital services to indigenous people and human settlements throughout the island of Borneo. It is one of only two places on earth where the elephant, orangutan, rhinoceros and clouded leopard share the same territory. Between 1995 and 2005, an average of three new species were discovered in the area each month. The protection of these high conservation value (HCV) and carbon-rich forest landscapes is an important strategy towards achieving local, national, and global goals of biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.



Indonesia is one of 157 signatories to the 1992 **UN Convention on Biological Diversity**, which the Government of Indonesia (GoI) formally ratified through Law No. 5 of 1994. This Convention aims to ensure that biodiversity is conserved and sustainably used, and that the benefits derived from utilising genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably. The GoI's commitment to conserving biodiversity was demonstrated four years earlier, with the issuance of Law No. 5 of 1990 on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Conservation.

Our Strategy

FORCLIME implements its programme in the districts of Kapuas Hulu, Malinau and Berau. Collaborative management is the primary tool being used to enhance the management of the protected areas within the HoB area. FORCLIME supports the HoB working groups tasked with implementing Indonesia's strategic plan of action for HoB at various levels. The FORCLIME Programme supports improvements in the living conditions of the local communities surrounding the conservation areas, emphasising the sustainable use of biodiversity. This support is expected to directly and indirectly enhance HoB's biodiversity and forest habitat over the longer term.



Biological diversity, or **biodiversity**, is the variability among living organisms from all sources – terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems. Biological diversity occurs on three levels: genetic diversity, species diversity, and ecosystem diversity. (Source: UN Convention on Biological Diversity.)

Our Partners

FORCLIME works with the Ministry of Forestry's Directorate of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHKA) at the national level. At the site level, the main programme partners are the offices of four national parks (Betung Kerihun, Danau Sentarum, Kayan Mentarang and Bukit Baka Bukit Raya) and the West and East Kalimantan provincial offices for Natural Resources Conservation (BKSDA). At the local government level, the programme partners are the related provincial and district government offices – including the forestry and planning (Bappeda) offices, and Kapuas Hulu and Malinau district offices. The programme also partners with local community groups around the national parks, WWF Indonesia and other NGOs, and the HoB working groups that develop and implement programme activities.



FORCLIME Programme

The Forests and Climate Change Programme (FORCLIME) is jointly implemented by the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW).

The technical cooperation module supported by GIZ has three components:

Component I: Policy Advice, Strategy Development and Institution Building

Component II: Implementation of Strategic Plans for Sustainable Forest Management

Component III: Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development in the Heart of Borneo Area.

The **Heart of Borneo Initiative** is a trans-border cooperation between the countries of Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia. The HoB Declaration was signed in Bali on 12 February 2007 by the relevant ministers of the three countries. Through this declaration, the three countries agreed to cooperatively manage the biodiversity and natural resources in the HoB under conservation and community welfare principles, both voluntarily and by enacting national legislation.

Indonesia's commitment to this Initiative is set out in a 2009 National Strategic Plan of Action for the Heart of Borneo describing the policy foundations, management strategy, and institutional structures. The action plan covers inter-regional cooperation, management of protected and non-protected areas, and resource mobilisation.

Our Activities

The FORCLIME Programme engages in the following activities to support biodiversity conservation in the HoB region:

- Developing capacity for effective management of national parks and other protected areas in the HoB area.
- Supporting collaborative management and local community involvement.
- Facilitating development of management and zonation plans for protected areas and national parks.
- Supporting institution-building by the HoB working groups at different levels, and strengthening networking
- Building the capacity of park staff and local administrators through training, workshops and exchange visits.
- Supporting the development of tools, equipment and databases in the preparation of REDD+ Demonstration Activities (DA) linked to the national parks.
- Supporting the sustainable use of Non-timber Forest Products (NTFP) through value chain studies.

In line with the Gol's Orangutan Action Plan (2007-2017), with the orangutan being the flagship species for the Kalimantan forest ecosystem, FORCLIME is also supporting orangutan conservation activities in Kalimantan.



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